

Monograph "Procedures for granting protection to foreigners under the Law on Asylum and Refugees", New Star, S., 2022, ISBN ISBN 978-619-198-168-7, 300 p.

The scientific study is dedicated to the legal regime of the protection of foreigners under Bulgarian law. In accordance with the generally established standards, the exhibition is structured in an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion.

The introduction justified the author's interest in the problem posed for research and indicated the structure of the study.

Chapter One is devoted to the legal framework for the protection of foreigners, as well as to the basic principles and substantive concepts. A review of the legal framework has been carried out at international, European and national level, with consideration being given to both acts directly regulating the matter and some of those affecting the status of foreign asylum seekers in its individual aspects. The basic concepts denoting the different types of protection of foreigners have been examined and explained and the basic principles in the field that have a significant influence in the formulation and application of the procedural rules have been analysed.

Chapter two is dedicated to the proceedings conducted in connection with one of the main types of protection of foreigners – the international one. Particular attention shall be paid to the body responsible for providing it and its subordinate administration. The main procedure for granting international protection has been examined in detail and the deviations from it – special procedures such as the determination of a competent state, the accelerated procedure for examining an application for protection and others – have also been examined. The legal imperfections are identified and appropriate proposals have been made *de lege ferenda*. Attention has also been paid to judicial supervision of the acts issued in those administrative proceedings, drawing up its specificities and analysing the judicial practice currently accumulated.

The third chapter contains an analysis of the other two main types of protection of foreigners granted under Bulgarian law – asylum and temporary protection. The different competent authorities providing each of them are examined. The procedures in which both types of protection are granted have been examined, noting the legislative gaps and imperfections in them. Special attention has been paid to the temporary protection granted for the first time in the European Union and the problems that arise when it is introduced to the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. The possibilities for control of the acts issued in these proceedings are indicated, in so far as it is permissible and applicable under the Bulgarian legislation.

The conclusion summarises the most important conclusions of the analysis contained in the study of the legal framework for the protection of foreigners under Bulgarian law.

Articles:

The possibility of imposing administrative penalties by an individual administrative act, In: 50 years Administrative offences and penalties act – history, traditions, future, UP “St. Kliment Ohridski”, 2020, ISBN 978-954-07-4975-4, p. 241-251

The article is devoted to the differences between judicial acts and individual administrative acts. The marks of the special administrative judicial authority have been consistently addressed, comparing their activities with the activities of the administrative authorities. The author has stopped her attention on the need for a referral, the independence of the judicial authorities, the different legal effect of the acts, the importance of the deadlines for their issuance, the grounds for their judicial supervision by the court. It is justified to conclude that administrative penalties should be imposed only by a judicial act.

On the issue of legal aid to persons displaced by the Republic of Ukraine, Administrative Justice, № 2/2022, p. 5-23

The article addresses the problem of legal aid provided to those displaced by the Republic of Ukraine. It raises the question of how lawful it is. Attention has been paid to the lack of a specific provision in the Law on Asylum and Refugees and in the Legal Aid Act on the possibility of granting legal aid in temporary protection. The relevant acts of European Union law have also been examined.

The principles of administrative law according to the Tarnovo Constitution and their content today, In: 135 years since the adoption of the Tarnovo Constitution, Cibi, 2014, ISBN 978-954-730-891-6, p. 391-403

The article discusses the continuity in the Basic Laws of the third Bulgarian state to present days. The author has focused on some of the principles of state governance enshrined in the Tarnovo Constitution, which find their place and manifestation in the current administrative law – the principle of separation of powers, the rule of law, the principle of responsibility of the State and of the persons and bodies acting on its behalf.

The judicial oversight of the operational autonomy of the administration, In: 100 years Supreme Administrative Court, UP “St. Kliment Ohridski”, 2014, p. 199-206

The article addresses the issue of the operational autonomy of the administration and its importance for the good governance of the state and society. The author focuses on the existing legislative prohibition for the court to supervise discretion and the creation of a constant practice of the court in violation of this prohibition. The question is raised about the limits within which the court can supervise the correctness of administrative acts.

For the application of art. 40, para. 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, co-authored with Ch. Assistant Professor Dr. Nikoleta Kuzmanova, Proceedings of the National Scientific and Practical Conference "Media in Bulgaria - 30 Years Later", NBU, Department of Law, 2020, ISBN 978-619-233-143-6, pp. 101 - 124, published on <https://law.nbu.bg/bg/publikacii/mediite-v-bylgariq-30-godini-po-kysno-nacionalna-nauchnoprakticheska-konferenciq>

The exhibition is aimed at clarifying the addressees, the content of the restriction and the method of its implementation under Art. 40, para. 2 of the CRB. It is justified that the provision is addressed to the tools of mass media, whether it is the social media, television, radio, etc. On this basis, it is stated that the restrictions are directed to the content of both printed editions and any other medium and provision could not be implemented without the development of the regulation at a level of ordinary legislation. This article is reviewing the options for applying Art. 40, para. 2 of the CRBs as well as conclusions are drawn about the possibilities for their implementation.